Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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HOUSE VOTES YES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Full Suffrage Amendment Passes Lower Branch—Likely to Win in Senate

By a vote of 57 to 40 the South Dakota House last week passed the Gudahl resolution, submitting a full suffrage amendment to the voters. "The amendment is likely to pass the Senate," telegraphs Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, to the Woman's Journal.

Representative McFarland led the attack on the amendment, saying that the voters had defeated suffrage last fall and that the Legislature should not resubmit it. Representative Withee said people have the same right to reconsider defeated legislation as the Legislature to reconsider defeated bills. Representative Bielski argued that suffrage would hurt prohibition, which it was thought would be submitted next year. An effort to reconsider at the evening session failed.

BIG REGISTRATION HELD IN BUTTE

Nearly All Possible of the New Women Voters Go to Courthouse

The first registration since the passage of the equal suffrage amendment last fall recently closed in Butte, Mont. It is estimated by County Clerk Kehoe that 7500 women registered. There are less than 9000 women entitled to vote in the city. This registration is only for the primary election, and another registration will be held for the final election, at which still more women are expected to register. Nearly 1000 women registered in one day.

"Who said the women didn't care to vote?" said County Clerk Kehoe. "Before last election it was generally stated that if the women did get the privilege they would never cast their ballots. They've certainly vindicated themselves by the registration just closed."

"Reports from other parts of the State show that in all future elections the women of the Treasure State are going to take a very active part," says the Butte Miner.

The suffrage amendment in Texas was passed to engrossment by the Texas House by a vote of 84 to 42. While this lacks eleven votes of being a two-thirds' majority of the full House, Representative Burmeister, who is leading the fight, says that among the fourteen absentees there are enough votes to secure a constitutional majority.

How the spirits of Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall and her co-workers must have rejoiced over the big legislative majorities for woman suffrage in Iowa, if they were able to look back from the next world and see!

OREGON'S WOMAN SENATOR

Senator Kathryn Clarke, Who was Elected at a Recent Special Election. Miss Clarke Is One of the Three Women Now Serving in State Senates. The Others are Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado and Mrs. Frances Willard Munds of Arizona.

CHICAGO AND A PRIMARY

Women Vote in Unprecedented Numbers—Would Have Nominated Judge Olson—Gray Wolf Beaten

IN the second city of the country last week women voted for the first time in a primary election for mayor. It was a significant election—one of the most significant in which the women of a city have yet taken part on an equal basis with men.

The Chicago primary of Feb. 23 of course was not revolutionary; it was only a part of the political evolution in which the city has been engaged for months. But it showed many interesting things.

More Women Than Ever Vote

In the first place, it proved not only that Chicago women use the vote in great numbers, but that their interest is steadily on the increase. More than twice as many women voted as at any previous primary.

At the aldermanic primary of February, 1914, the number of women voting was 47,674.

At the primary of September, 1914, the number was 62,824.

At the primary last week it was 154,750.

These figures must be partly discounted because the appeal for non-partisanship, and therefore for non-participation in primaries, was much stronger last year, and because a mayoralty campaign naturally calls out a larger vote; but the rising interest is still incontrovertible.

In the second place, the election showed women voting in as good a proportion to their registration as men. A trifle over 70 per cent. of the women registered voted, and a trifle less than 70 per cent. of the men.

The women's vote last week was larger than that polled by men at the February primaries of 1914, 1913 and 1912. At the preceding mayoralty primary, four years ago, the total vote was 262,000; this year the total vote was over 465,000.

Vote for Better Candidates

In the third place, an analysis of the vote shows that the women voted substantially the same party tickets as the men, but that inside the party lines their vote was fairly independent. Their ballots were thrown in greater numbers for the most reputable candidates. Had women's votes alone been counted, Judge Olson, head of the Municipal Court and one of Chicago's best citizens, would today be the Republican candidate for mayor. He received 7000 more votes from women than William Hale Thompson, but Thompson received almost 10,000 more votes than Olson from the men and accordingly won. Mr. Thompson is the son of a wealthy real estate owner and has kept his campaign headquarters open for a year. He employed solicitors to

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IOWA BECOMES A CAMPAIGN STATE

Sweeping Victory in House, 84 to 19, Places Amendment Before the Voters

Iowa became a full-fledged campaign State last week, when the House adopted the resolution for the suffrage amendment 84 to 19. Now that the amendment has passed two successive Legislatures, it will go to the voters in 1916. The victory comes as a climax to years of effort to get the question before the electorate. The amendment had previously passed the Senate this year 38 to 11.

There was practically no debate. The work done by the woman suffrage workers had made the vote a certainty. The leaders of each side made general statements, after which the vote was taken.

CONFERENCE ON IN INDIANAPOLIS

Suffrage Leaders of Mississippi Valley States Meet in Important Sessions

Tomorrow at Indianapolis will begin the big annual Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference. Suffrage leaders from all over the Middle West and South will be present for a three-days' discussion of campaign methods. To the conference will be brought all sorts of suggestions, all kinds of experiences and from it will be taken new hope and fresh enthusiasm for the coming campaigns. Twenty-one States are represented in the conference. The sessions will last from March 7 to 9.

The first important event will be the theatre mass meeting on Sunday, at which Mme. Rosika Schwimmer will speak. Monday evening there will be a dinner at the Hotel Claypool, the headquarters of the conference. Tuesday afternoon the Woman's Franchise League will give a tea at the Claypool parlors. The annual convention of the League, which usually lasts three days, will be condensed into two sessions and will follow the conference on the 10th, so that Indiana women may be able to attend both.

The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, chairman; Mrs. John Pyle, Huron, S. D.; Miss Laura Clay, Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Antoinette Funk will represent the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Doris Stevens the Congressional Union. The Woman's Journal will be represented by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Miss Agnes E. Ryan.

Not one Congressman from an equal suffrage State voted against the National Child Labor bill.

THE CHICAGO VOTES

In the three primary elections in which the women of Chicago have participated, the votes have been as follows:

Party	Feb. 1914	Sept. 1914	Feb. 1915
Democratic	33,394	41,196	93,965
Republican	10,160	18,362	59,734
Progressive	3,405	3,015	824
Socialist	594	251	227
Total	47,674	62,824	154,750

In the primaries and elections so far held in Chicago the number of women registered and voting has been as follows:

	Vote	Registration	Pct.
Feb., 1914	47,674	158,524	30.07
April, 1914	169,707	217,614	77.98
Sept., 1914	62,824	207,170	30.32
Nov., 1914	123,160	165,168	74.56
Feb., 1915	154,750	218,712	70.64

CHICAGO AND A PRIMARY

(Continued from page 71.)

get signatures to his petitions months in advance. He gave political teas, and appealed to the women voters, but his campaign did not weigh with the women as much as Judge Olson's.

Harrison Loses Women's Vote

On the Democratic side there was little difference between the men's vote and the women's. Both voted overwhelmingly against Mayor Carter H. Harrison and for his opponent, Robert M. Sweitzer. The failure of Mayor Harrison to receive the women's vote was explained the other day at Harrisburg by Miss Harriet Vittum, the famous Chicago suffragist and social worker:

"The newspaper reports have all tended to create the impression that the women of Chicago voted against a man who was both a reformer and a good suffragist. As a matter of fact, at heart Carter Harrison is neither. To be sure, he espoused suffrage as soon as it was adopted in Illinois, but the great majority of the women of Chicago have always felt that he did it as a matter of political expediency. Moreover, it was not until after suffrage had been granted to the women of Chicago that he made any effort to solve either the garbage disposal or the red-light district problems, or to take any of the other steps that have won him in certain quarters the title of reformer. Nor was he willing to appoint policewomen to protect the morals of young girls in the Chicago dance halls until the suffragists of the city forced the issue upon him. The result is that the women of Chicago have never considered Mr. Harrison either a sincere reformer or a sincere suffragist, and the primaries this year gave them their first opportunity to register their judgment upon him."

Mrs. George Bass, who took a prominent part in the campaign, commented as follows:

"I believe the Democratic women rejoiced in the use of their right principally because they had the opportunity to vote for a candidate with constructive ideas, Mr. Sweitzer. They distructed the policy which has prevailed in the City Hall. I have told the women that the mayor in his administration was not entitled to credit for one constructive act in the interest of women and children."

After his nomination Mr. Sweitzer said: "The red light district will not be reopened when I am in the mayor's chair nor will the leaders of the underworld come back to the influential political positions which they once enjoyed."

"Gray Wolf" Beaten

In the aldermanic contests some surprises were sprung. Eight of the present aldermen failed of renomination. One of these, Stanley H. Kunz, has served twenty years in the city council and is one of the notorious "gray wolves." Kunz holds the long-distance record for absences. He missed sixty-eight out of seventy consecutive committee meetings. The man who ran second to Kunz in absences was also beaten—August Krumholz. Of the other six, two were characterized by the Municipal Voters' League as having "bad voting records," three as having "poor or weak" records, and one as only fair.

Women's votes changed the decision in one of these cases—in the Thirty-third Ward, where Alderman Hazen was beaten by Robert R. Buck, Buck had the backing of the Municipal Voters' League, but he would have lost by 500 if only men's votes had been counted.

In the First Ward women could not prevent the nomination of "Hinky Dink" Kenna, the running-mate of "Bathhouse John" Coughlin and one of the most notorious members of the council. Oscar E. Hewitt points out in the Chicago Herald that the male Democrats thought it more important to vote for Kenna than for mayor; only 5,874 voted for mayor and 6,295 for the ward boss. On the other hand, only 1,300 women Democrats took the trouble to vote for Kenna, while 2,000 of them voted for mayor.

Chief Justice Olson of the Chicago Municipal Court, who received such a large vote from women for the mayoralty nomination last week, has just opened a court, where small claims will be settled without the cost which is sometimes prohibitive in ordinary litigation.

The Oregon Senate has passed a bill providing that women school teachers shall be paid wages equal to the wages of men teachers for similar service. Six Senators, out of the thirty members, voted against the bill, which now goes to the House. "That vote is rather remarkable, in view of the reacaionary character of the Oregon Legislature," says the San Francisco Star. "But, then, the women have the vote in Oregon."

PENNSYLVANIA HAS A BOWDLE

Representative Beyer Delivers Some Anti-Suffrage Gems During House Debate

Pennsylvania, as well as Congress, has her Bowdle. During the recent suffrage debate in the Legislature, Representative Frederick Beyer, of Philadelphia, delivered himself of some gems that are worthy to go down with those of the Ohio anti-suffragist. The following extracts are quoted in the recent suffrage issue of the New York Evening Post:

"This movement in its reckless haste has gone entirely too far not only in the confines of this State, but throughout many of the States of the United States, and it owes its inception and whatever strength it has ever had to weak men that had not the courage of their convictions to stand up and manfully support God's own organic law, which provides that men through all creation have been fit not only to govern themselves, but to govern others.

"I have seen with shame how men wearing the cloth in the holy pulpit of the church have trod upon God's holy law, for the sake of momentary favors and support from gossiping women members of their congregation.

"When He first placed man in paradise, God laid down the rule of action upon which all mankind has rested. He then laid down an organic law. But I am told by some of my suffragist friends that every woman is not married. Let me tell you if she is not married there will be a day coming for her when she will have an opportunity to get married. I have wondered why many of them that grow up to be old maids have not gotten married, and I have come to the conclusion that while we have many evils in our own State that might justly be righted and will be righted. . . . that after all, underlying all the evils of today, lies the emancipation of the woman.

"I am going to read to you how the suffragists abuse God's holy law, and how they abuse Holy Writ. St. Paul's command that women be in subjection, keep silent, and learn wisdom from their husbands, has long since lost its authority.

"Ah, gentlemen, my bitterness upon this matter I have felt for years. As a student I saw the false seeds that were scattered here and there, and I do not claim that any of the poor, misguided creatures who today wear the suffragist sash imagine that some day they will stand in the Speaker's chair and sit here in the House and use their argument against you.

"Depend on it, men, the women tell us we are unfit to govern ourselves. If that is the proposition . . . let us offer an amendment now and strike forever from the Constitution the word 'male' in your resolution, and let it stand by 'female' alone."

Woman demonstrators and farm experts in every county in the United States to co-operate in all matters of rural home betterment, is the prediction of Dr. Bradford Knapp, head of farm demonstration work in the South under the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Dr. Knapp said that Kentucky now had a farm demonstrator and expert in twenty-eight counties and would eventually have one in every county, and that the near future would see many women engaged in this work.

THE OTHER SIDE

By Fannie Leake Cummings

(The comic supplement idea of women jurors is as false as that of women voters. The presence of women in an official capacity in the courtrooms has humanized the courts and has broadened women. The following sketch was written by a woman bailiff in the State of Washington during a noon recess.)

He seemed so stern and cold,—the black-robed judge upon the bench dealing justice; the clerk, the reporter, the bailiffs, the hush of the courtroom, so calm and quiet all, broken only by the questions and cross-questions of counsel, the witness recital, the "I object," and "I take exception" of counsel, and the dignified judge in somber judicial robes pronouncing the stern edicts of "objection overruled," or "objection sustained"; the hedging and fencing of counsel to get the same matter before the jury in some other form. But the judge, the watchful sentinel with unchanged demeanor, ever there to frustrate the aims to baffle justice, until we wonder,—has he another side? Has he a human side? Do the tender chords of sympathy vibrate in his bosom to the sentimental or to the pathetic things of life? Does human joy or human sorrow ever quicken his heart throb? We thought not; so often we had heard him tell a jury, "You must not let your sympathy influence you; you are to judge the *facts* and take the law as the court gives it to you."

But one day we chanced to peep into the judge's private chambers and a glance revealed first of all a pair of baby's worn shoes upon the wall; then the pictures of mother and babies everywhere again and again told the old sweet story of a loyal man to one woman good and true; and then we knew the heart that beat in that judge's breast felt all the tender joys of life and sorrow.

We observed him once, talking to a group of women jurors during a few moments' intermission, telling the sweet little home stories of those babies and of baby's trusting confidence over a broken toy—that "daddy 'll fick it." Then the parental side, the beautiful side, of the stern judge became apparent and we knew why, without fear or favor, he could "overrule the objection" of his best friend, if it stood in the way of perfect justice. Those women jurors had sensed it, and in the most delicate manner possible evidenced the knowledge by loading his courtroom with flowers.

CHILDREN SEND PEACE PETITION

Names Covering Two Miles Presented by Suffragists to Secretary Bryan

Another peace movement has been initiated and directed by a suffragist. This is what has been aptly termed "The 20th Century Children's Crusade." The presentation to Secretary of State Bryan of the Children's Peace Petition, two miles long and bearing the names of 350,000 children, from nearly every State in the Union, was the result of the inspiration and efforts of Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, a school teacher and active suffragist. Last summer Miss Blake campaigned for the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Montana, and she is now an organizer for the Empire State Campaign Committee. The Congressional Committee of the National Association was represented in the deputation to Mr. Bryan by Miss Ethel M. Smith and Miss Jeanette Rankin.

At a meeting of the Women's Peace Party in Washington on Feb. 22 Miss Blake explained that the practical object of her work was to inculcate in the minds of the children a love for peace and a realization of the horrors of war. Three-fourths of the pages of school history, she said, are devoted to war and its glorification. Her work in directing this movement she regards as an atonement for her share as a teacher in helping to perpetuate these false ideals. It is an interesting fact that the 350,000 signatures to the petition have been secured with an expenditure of only $350.

WOMAN RECEIVER FOR FIRST TIME

New York Judge Asks Why She Should Not Manage Collection of Homes

Mrs. Charles H. Truax, widow of Supreme Court Justice Truax, was appointed this week by Justice Gavegan of New York, receiver of an apartment house property, which is in litigation. The appointment is believed by Justice Gavegan to be the first ever made of a woman who was not financially interested in the property in question.

"I had no especial reason for naming Mrs. Truax," said the justice. "I see no reason, however, why a woman should not be named. A woman is supposed to be especially skillful in managing a home. Why should she not be so in managing a collection of homes, and that is what an apartment house is?"

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be applied by such Proprietors, principal and interest, at their discretion, to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

NEW VOTERS OF NEVADA IN FIRST CONVENTION

Equal Franchise Society Becomes Civic League—Ask Legislative Action on Women's Bills.

The Nevada Equal Franchise Society has become the Nevada Women's Civic League. At the recent annual convention in Reno, the first since the suffrage victory of November, the change of the entire organization was effected. The objects of the new league are: The education of women in the wise and effective use of the vote, the study of civic problems, the development of public opinion for better citizenship, the promotion of legislation, and the enforcement of law. The organization is non-partisan in its relation to all political parties.

Resolutions were adopted by the League against the gambling and divorce measures passed by the Legislature and asking for the Governor's veto; endorsing the appointment of a woman as district school superintendent; an eight-hour law for women, a better community property law, teachers' pensions, raising the age of consent to 18 years, the use of schools as civic centers. Resolutions were also adopted thanking the various suffrage associations and women throughout the country and the Woman's Journal for their help in the campaign.

"The organized women of Nevada are entering with high hopes upon their work as citizens for better laws, and better enforcement of the laws," says a bulletin of the league. "They repudiate any responsibility for the undesirable laws passed by the present Legislature, as they did not elect it. They hope to do their part in making the Nevada of the future a better governed and a greater State."

One of the features of the convention was the presentation of a small gold map pendant to Miss Anne Martin as a tribute to her leadership in the campaign. The mountains are moulded from white gold, the rivers from yellow, the plateaus and valleys from red colored gold. A solitaire diamond is embedded in the pendant, marking Reno and State Headquarters, and also a symbol of Nevada as the tenth suffrage State. The token is engraved:

"Presented to Anne H. Martin by the women of Nevada, February 18, 1915."

Mrs. Martin was unanimously elected president, with the following State Executive Committee:

Vive-presidents, Miss B. M. Wilson, Esmeralda; Mrs. George S. Nixon, Washoe; Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, Humboldt; Mrs. Alex Orr, Lincoln; Mrs. George Kaeding, Lander; Mrs. F. P. Langan, Mrs. J. E. Bray, Carson; Mrs. Rudolph Zadow, Eureka; Mrs. E. E. Caine, Elko; Mrs. W. H. Collins, White Pine; Mrs. Mae G. Hunt, Nye; Mrs. A. J. McCarthy, Mineral; Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Churchill; Mrs. Julia P. Mundy, Las Vegas; Mrs. George Webster, Lyon; Mrs. A. Werner, Douglas; recording secretary, Mrs. S. W. Belford, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bean; treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Eichelberger; auditors, Miss Minnie Flanigan and Mrs. W. H. Osmun.

CONGRESSMEN TO HELP CAMPAIGN

Prominent Members Will Speak for Suffrage in States After Close of Session

A number of members of the U. S. Senate and House have promised to help by speeches and otherwise in the suffrage campaigns after March 4, if an extra session does not interfere with their plans. More than half these members are from non-suffrage States.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who is a favorite with the suffragists as a campaign speaker, has promised to speak wherever he is needed during March. Senator Shafroth of Colorado has already arranged to speak several times in New Jersey and possibly New Hampshire. Mrs. Shafroth will accompany her husband, and will also appear on the platform.

Senator Borah of Idaho will speak at a big mass meeting in Boston this month, and will also be called upon for New Jersey. Senator Sheppard of Texas, unless he is detained at home, will give his services to New York and Pennsylvania, and Senator Walsh of Montana has promised his help in the month of October.

Representative Stevens of New Hampshire has two engagements in New Jersey this week, but after March 4 he will go back to New Hampshire, where there is a bill for presidential and municipal suffrage before the Legislature.

Representatives Bryan of Washington and Mondell of Wyoming will give direct testimony on what women have already done with their vote.

Many others are counted upon for help in their own States; among these are Representative Baker of New Jersey and Representative Porter of Pennsylvania.

Representative Manahan, who is going back to Minnesota to practice law, will leave Washington immediately after the close of the session and expects to arrive in St. Paul in time to help toward the passage of the suffrage bill which is now before the Minnesota Legislature.

Representative Abercrombie of Alabama, who made a strong speech in favor of suffrage in the House, though he voted against the Mondell amendment, is planning to fulfill his promise to help win suffrage in Alabama, where a suffrage amendment is now before the Legislature. The Legislature recessed last week until July without action on the amendment except for a favorable report from the Senate Committee, but the papers of the State claim that it is expected to pass when the Legislature resumes its session.

Representative Hobson, long regarded as the suffrage champion of the South, is another Alabaman who will render the cause good service in the next few months.

Miss Pauline Witherspoon, the only woman among thirty applicants who took the recent civil service examination for the position of Commissioner of Recreation of the city of Cleveland, made the highest average.

THE WOMAN'S TOLL

By Marguerite Scribner Frost

God sat on His throne and looked down on war;
And He said to each warrior soul,
As it soared on its way to His mercy seat
To suppliant kneel at His radiant feet,
"Have ye taken the woman's toll?

"Or ever ye gathered in high debate,
And judged ye would score with blood,
Did ye reckon the price that she paid, perforce,
The price that ye took as a matter of course,
That your purposes might hold good?

"Did ye think of the woman of early days,
Who was held for her charms, or toil,—
The bearer of burdens, the chattel, the slave—
Who knew not the pitiful peace of the grave,
Since her value ran high as spoil?

"Have ye seen the lean tongues of the rooftree flames,—
Or the beast at the loose-hung door,
That the hands of the woman must hold at bay,
Till, little by little, the shelter gives way—
While the lords of the earth wage war?

"Yea, famine and pestilence, carnage, lust,
She gives tribute to each and all—
And an anguish of mind that is hard repressed
Lest she fail at the last. Have ye laid her to rest
With the flag for her funeral pall?

"If, wearied with waiting, she sometimes strikes,
In a war she has made her own,—
Her shield is uncrimsoned; for cause less just
The seats of the mighty have bitten the dust,
And the dead as the grass are sown.

"The worker, the tender, she builds the home,
She is creature of peace always:
Her bread it is ashes, her drink is gore—
She hath not a voice in the making of war,
But in every age she pays,

"Ye grant her no place in your council-ring,
For she carries not arms, nor fights;
But mother and wife, she is Keeper of Life—
Ye pillage her charge for the roll call of strife,
Ye have stolen her guardian rights."

Then the Lord God summoned His Soldier Son,
Christ Jesus, the Unafraid,
Who challenged the world with each wondrous word,
Who fought to the death with the spirit's strong sword,
Unconquered and undismayed.

He said to him: "Search thou in every land,
And walk thou on earth today,
Through hell-gates of war where the foemen meet,
In battlefield, hospital, village and street,
And heed well what the women say.

"Then come thou to me by the eventide,
With word from the women of earth;
To bring forth a life they must close with death—
Each rides by herself, in the dark, on a breath—
And God knows that they know Life's worth."

God turned to the warriors: "Wait the count:
For I say to you, every soul,
The thing that ye took was not yours to take;
To the Lord High God ye your answer must make;
Ye shall pay for the woman's toll."

SUFFRAGE IN INDIANA

By Harriett Noble

Indiana is just now, much to our surprise, getting into the limelight as a suffrage State. On the 20th of February the Senate rushed through a partial suffrage bill, similar to that of Illinois, by a majority of 37 to 3. The same bill was in the Lower House at the time awaiting its third reading. The impression is abroad that the House meant to pass the measure and leave it to be killed in the Senate, and that the Senate in its precipitate action has simply called a bluff. Another motion is that the House will also pass the bill and leave it to the Supreme Court to decide as to its validity.

Notwithstanding that Indiana is such a dark spot on the woman votes' map, favorable action on the part of its Legislature on this subject should not be altogether unexpected. There is a decided suffrage sentiment in the State, and always has been, and doubtless but for politics it would have found expression long ago. When in 1802 Robert Dale Owen led in the successful campaign for equal property rights to women, he belonged to a large class of staunch believers in equal civil rights also. For nine successive years previous to the Civil War several conventions were held in the State, and several bills were presented to the General Assembly.

From the late seventies to the early nineties there was quite a strong organization, led by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Helen Gouger and Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, and many stirring meetings were held. In 1898 Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt anew started a State organization, which lasted for three years. This society secured the introduction into the Legislature of the ninth enfranchising measure, which shared the fate of its predecessors in being treated more or less friendly in one House, and smothered in the other.

In 1906 Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio came to Kokomo and attempted a reorganization of the scattered forces, and Mrs. Sallie Markham Davis was made president. This society still exists as the Equal Suffrage Association of Indiana with Mrs. Anna D. Noland of Logansport as its president.

In 1910 yet another organization was started by a voluntary committee of representative women in Indianapolis to be known as the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, with Dr. Amelia R. Keller, president. Under the guidance of its Board of Directors this small group has grown into a large central league at the Capital and eighty-odd branch leagues in the cities and towns.

The first effort of this body was to secure municipal suffrage by a legislative enactment in the Assembly of 1911. Its bill was barely defeated in the House, and was retained in committee in the Senate. A resolution for full enfranchisement sought by the Equal Suffrage Association at the same session was killed in committee in both houses.

In the legislature of two years ago the efforts of the Franchise League were expended merely in opposing invidious acts. But the value of organization was amply demonstrated in the course of those efforts, when the leaguers were as yet not half so strong as today.

This brings us to the present situation referred to at the beginning of this article. Last autumn Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, chairman of the legislative committee of the League, projected the idea of the Legislative Council of Women which should serve as a legislative lobby at the approaching legislature, and watch over the interests of women and children. About the first of February this Council, under the guidance of Mrs. Stimson, espoused the bill, proposed by the W. C. T. U., and asking for the ballot at all elections not stipulated in the constitution of the State. The Franchise League was already committed to systematic efforts to secure full enfranchisement by a constitutional amendment. But it endorsed the above mentioned bill and has done its share towards supporting it.

The legal status of that bill, and the course of events through which it came to its dramatic crisis on Saturday make an interesting story, but this were better left until on a later day its climax and conclusion are disclosed. The day will probably come soon.

"The poor anti-suffragists have lost another prop," says the San Francisco Star. "The proportionate-to-population rate of births in the State has increased beyond precedent since California became a free State. Indeed, the figures presented by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics make California the Banner Baby State, as official figures now stand."

"Chivalry versus Justice" is the title of a striking article by George Creel in the Pictorial Review for March. It gives a whole series of vivid illustrations of the injustices which women suffer in different States, under the present laws. The National Suffrage Association has reprinted the article as a leaflet. There will undoubtedly be a wide demand for it.

"HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to use one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal we call "Home-Converting."

Do you not find that every single subscription used is a suffragist investment which pays good interest?

Agnes E. Ryan.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

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Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner
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Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
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Elisa Calvert Hall

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Telephone, Back Bay 4717

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VICTORY IN IOWA

For the second time, the equal suffrage amendment has passed both Houses of the Iowa Legislature, by sweeping majorities. This places it squarely before the voters, to be decided at the polls in 1916. Iowa is now a full-fledged campaign State.

To those familiar with the history of the equal rights movement, this forward step by the Iowa Legislature is a striking illustration of the progress of the cause. The Legislature of that State has been one of the most iron-bound and stubborn in its refusal to let the voters pass upon the question. For a long series of years it resisted all the efforts of the women to secure submission, when Iowa was the best organized suffrage State in the Union, with a network of associations reaching down almost into the grass-roots. This splendid organization, patiently and laboriously built up, and maintained in fine working order for years by devoted Iowa women, gradually dwindled away before the seeming absolute hopelessness of getting the Legislature to move. Now the spirit of the times has so changed that the legislative opposition has crumbled, before the efforts of a band of Iowa women, earnest and active, but much less numerous than those who in the past exhausted their efforts in vain against that stolid, immovable stone wall. Now that the barriers at last are down and the campaign is actually on, doubtless the organization will soon grow to its old size, and beyond it; for the women who dropped out did so simply through discouragement, not through change of mind.

Iowa has always been considered an exceedingly hopeful State for suffrage, as regards the quality of its population. For many years it has been believed, both by friends and enemies, that a suffrage amendment would carry, if it could only be put before the voters; and now the happy day is here.

There is joy among suffragists all over the country when a new State wins a legislative victory. In this case there will be joy not only throughout the United States, but all over the world, because Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the much-beloved President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and Iowa is her home State.

A. S. B.

WOMEN DO VOTE

Proof is piling up that women vote in large numbers when they have the chance. In Chicago, the women's vote has increased at each primary election. In February, 1914, it was 47,674; in September, 1914, 62,824, and in February, 1915, 154,750.

At both the spring and fall elections of 1914 the women's vote was much bigger at the actual election than at the primaries. At the municipal election in the spring, when the women could vote for all the officers, 169,707 women voted. At the State election in the autumn although the women were unable to vote for most of the officers, 123,991 cast their ballots. These are the official figures for the city of Chicago.

In Montana, where women will soon vote for the first time, though there are less than 9,000 women in Butte 7,500 have already registered. So great is the enthusiasm that even the women in jail have appealed to the authorities for permission to register! According to the Montana papers, most of these women are unconvicted of crime; they are either awaiting trial or are merely held as witnesses. There seems to be no reason why they should not register.

In the newly enfranchised States there is evidently going to be a much fuller expression of public opinion than ever before. Kansas, Oregon and Arizona enfranchised their women in 1912. In Arizona, the total vote cast rose from 23,722 in 1912 to 51,007 in 1914; in Kansas, from 365,444 to 530,206; and in Oregon, from 137,040 to 210,566. The increase was the more remarkable since 1912 was a presidential year.

California elects her Governor once in four years. In 1911 she enfranchised her women. The total vote cast at the last three gubernatorial elections was 312,030 in 1906, 385,713 in 1910, and 926,689 in 1914. These figures speak for themselves.

A. S. B.

THE CHICAGO PRIMARIES

The recent election in Chicago has proved once more that woman's ballot is a positive force for good government. It has also shown that the women do not simply duplicate the men's vote. The Republican women gave a majority of more than 7,000 for Judge Olson, the reform candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, while the Republican men gave a majority of nearly 10,000 for Thompson.

In the Democratic primaries, the men and the women alike gave a majority against Carter Harrison, whose elimination from politics has long been desired by the friends of good government. He had served five terms as mayor, and during four and a half of them had given Chicago a thoroughly bad administration. Midway in his fifth term the woman suffrage bill passed the Legislature. Mr. Harrison immediately began to do a number of progressive things which he had shown no sign of favoring up to that time; and he promised to do more. But the Democratic women believed that this was merely a bid for the women's vote, and that as soon as he was safely re-elected he would relapse. They judged him by his twenty years' record. The other candidate, Mr. Sweitzer, also promised various things that the women wanted. He is a machine man, too, and it remains to be seen how well he will keep his promises.

Eight aldermen were defeated for renomination, most of them "gray wolves." In at least one case, the women's vote turned the scale in favor of the better candidate. In Bath House John's ward, fewer women than men voted for the objectionable "boss."

In short, the Chicago primaries have shown once more that equal suffrage strengthens the forces which make for righteousness. Those forces have still a hard battle before them, all over the country; and it is folly not to call out all the reserves.

A. S. B.

NO SAFETY AT SEA

The public welfare has once more been sacrificed to the "business interests" of a few persons. Through the opposition of the shipping interests, the bill to provide for greater safety at sea has been pared down, and pared down, until, in the form in which it finally passed Congress during the crowded last days of the session, it wholly fails to safeguard the traveling public. It does not even contain the elementary provision that a sea-going ship must carry lifeboats enough to hold all the people on board. The men who went down with the Titanic have died in vain, so far as securing adequate protection for future travelers is concerned.

The bill was supported by various philanthropic societies, made up largely of women, and by the seamen's organizations, made up mostly of men who have no votes, because they do not live on land.

The outcome is a fresh proof that women need the ballot, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of men. The whole community suffers because in our legislation, State and national, the business interests are represented directly and fully, the humanitarian interests only partially and indirectly. With most women, the motto is "Safety first." With the shipping interests, it is "Profits first"—and precautions cost money.

The warring nations have made the sea dangerous with mines and submarines; but these dangers are confined to a limited zone and will last only for a limited time. The dangers to the public from the weakening of the safety-at-sea bill extend to the whole ocean and to the Great Lakes; and they will last until the law can be changed.

It is said that women are already "represented." Does this action of Congress represent the wishes of the women?

A. S. B.

MOTHERS AND MORALS

The American mother is responsible for all evil, and especially for all immorality. This is the curious light in which motherhood is now being held up by opponents of equal rights. A leading "anti" has just declared that if any man's morals are bad, it is his mother's fault. Most of us have known excellent mothers whose sons were not irreproachable. The mother did her best, but the temptations that her boy met with in the world overcame the teachings of the home.

One admirable and famous mother—Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace said that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur"—has pointed out that the lack of a vote is a direct disadvantage to a woman in her efforts to keep her boy straight. Mrs. Wallace said:

"The mother tries to teach her boy that he must be pure and temperate and honorable, that he must control his passions, and walk as a man among men, if he would succeed in life. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, 'Why, mother says so and so'; but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that moment that boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold on his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way."

Mrs. Wallace maintained that a woman was placed at an unfair disadvantage as a mother in the home unless she had a vote in shaping the environment that was to surround her home.

Mrs. Florence Kelley tells of two brothers, college friends of her son, who went wrong, with disastrous consequences. She expressed her surprise that they should have turned out so badly, when they had such a devoted little mother, completely wrapped up in her home and children. Mrs. Kelley's son answered:

"That was partly the trouble. She was so closely wrapped up in her home that her sons thought she was to judge of anything outside its four walls."

If all mothers were perfectly wise and good, it would undoubtedly mean a vast uplift for the world; but it does not help to make them wise to debar them from the right to share in determining public questions. Mrs. Wallace said: "If you want us to make statesmen, you must give the women an interest in the government, and you must count their opinions."

A. S. B.

WOMEN AS FIGHTERS

The European war has shattered many things that were valuable, and also some that were worthless, or worse. Among the latter is the delusion that women cannot fight. Now from one country, now from another, come accounts of women serving in the army, sometimes in disguise, among the Germans, sometimes openly, among the Cossacks and Serbs. Among the soldiers sent to the hospital the other day was a Russian girl of nineteen, who had been in nineteen battles.

It is not to be desired that women should go as soldiers; they can be more useful in other ways; but it is folly to say that they are incapable of military service. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long says:

"Think of arguing with a sober face against a man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman should not vote because she cannot fight! In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and, in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

A. S. B.

THEY WANT NO PEDESTALS

A good deal of feeling has been aroused over a bill introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to disfranchise students at the University of Wisconsin and other educational institutions.

Strange to say, the students object. Far from thinking that it would place them on a pedestal, nearly a hundred students appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to protest. They pointed out that the bill would disfranchise not only students at the State University, but students who are qualified electors at the nine normal schools and about ten denominational colleges in the State.

So far as appears from the press reports, not one solitary young man from any one of these normal schools or colleges felt that disfranchisement would give him a position of increased dignity and influence, or make it easier for him to get things that he wanted from the Legislature, or aid him in moulding public opinion, or confer upon him any of the other advantages which anti-suffragists tell the women belong to a voteless condition.

"Where on earth did this idea come from that the ballot is a boon, a privilege, and an honor? From men! Women know it for what it is—a burden and a nuisance." So wrote Mrs. John Martin in a New York paper the other day. The men are, at any rate, pretty unanimous in their opinion, and as they have experience of the ballot, while Mrs. Martin has not, it is at least possible that the men may be right.

At all events, if any of these Wisconsin colleges should debate the question of equal suffrage this year, the affirmative will have an argument ready made to their hand.

A. S. B.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition has opened brilliantly. Among other things, it will furnish to all who visit California an exposition that the ballot does not turn women into men.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was instrumental in procuring an order that flags be displayed at polling places in Chicago on the day of the primary; and Miss Margaret Dobyne and Mrs. Helen Scanlan comprised a flag committee to see that the order was carried out. The idea met with much favor from the voters.

The women of Galesburg effected the nomination of Professor J. L. Conger of Knox College on the People's party ticket at the primary last week. On the men's vote alone the nomination would have gone to Bert Ream, a contractor. The women, however, voted nearly 3 to 1 for Prof. Conger.

The women voters of Springfield played an important part in a commission form of government election last week. The women cast more than 50 per cent. of their registration.

KENTUCKY

Several Louisville audiences have heard Mrs. Samuel T. Castleman read "War Brides." They listened spellbound and departed discussing the war, the new peace movement among women and the need of women's help in solving problems of State.

Representatives from the Junior Order of American Mechanics and from the Daughters of America have asked that suffrage speakers be sent to present the cause, and Mrs. H. R. Whiteside has already given one address in response in Louisville.

Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the committee having in charge arrangements for the Cotton Ball given recently in Frankfort at the famous old Capital Hotel, were indefatigable in their efforts, and the result was a brilliant success socially and financially. The ball was given under the auspices of the Franklin County E. R. A. for the aid of Southern cotton growers, and to assist the local organization in its work with the 1915-16 Legislature for a suffrage amendment.

VIRGINIA

The primaries for the nomination of legislators to the 1916 General Assembly will soon begin, so the State campaign is on for the winning of public sentiment for the suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett recently addressed the cadets of Virginia Military Institute and the students of Washington and Lee University at Lexington. It was the first time a woman had spoken in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Hall. The audience was a large and interested one.

ALABAMA

When the people of Brewton learned that Dr. Anna H. Shaw was to speak for a moment from the train platform, nearly 1000 went to the railroad station. "Those who saw both claim that the crowd at the train to hear Dr. Shaw was greater than the one that met President Wilson last year on his return trip from Biloxi," says the Brewton Standard.

WISCONSIN

Woman suffrage comes before the present Legislature of Wisconsin in three different forms. One of the resolutions is for submitting a full suffrage amendment to the voters; another for submitting a referendum to the voters of each county, whether women of that county might vote for county officers; and the third for presidential suffrage.

These three measures have been introduced in both Senate and Assembly as follows:

In the Senate: Full referendum—Robert Glenn, Richland Center; county referendum—A. Pierce Tomkins, Ashland county; presidential—George E. Scott, Barron county.

In the Assembly: Full referendum—W. C. Bradley, St. Croix county; county referendum—Axel Johnson, Polk county; presidential—H. M. Laursen, Washburn county.

TEXAS

President Wilson said he was interesting in having the United States more concerned about human rights than property rights "That, in my opinion, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of woman suffrage," said Shearon Bonner, at a big suffrage meeting lately held in the City Hall of Dallas, Tex. Other speakers were Dr J. B. Cranfill, Mrs. Wendel Spence, Henry D. Lindsey, Judge John Davis of Dallas and Judge Ocie Speer of Fort Worth. A resolution endorsing woman suffrage was adopted to be sent to the Legislature in session at Austin.

The Austin Woman Suffrage Association has set up a good-sized tent on the Temporary Capitol grounds, where they hold meetings and distribute literature. The large Votes for Women flag which waved over the tent disappeared during the night before Dr. Scott Nearing of Philadelphia was to lecture for the suffragists and was displayed over "B Hall" instead. The Austin Statesman says: "Enthusiastic collegians had stolen upon the citadel of suffrage while it was night, torn the flag from its pole, and proclaimed their own ardent suffrage sentiments by flaunting the bunting to the breeze above their own quarters. Austin suffragists seemed to take it in good part."

FLORIDA

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Rev. Mary Safford, the State president, will speak in Miami on March 17. A full day's conference will be held.

NORTH DAKOTA

By a series of extraordinary tactics the suffrage amendment has been side-tracked by both houses of the Legislature. As reported in last week's Woman's Journal, the Senate, after passing the amendment, recalled and tabled it. Time after time Senator Bronson tried to get the Senate to consider the amendment again before disposing of it. Each time he was blocked by a very close vote, usually by a majority of two. The galleries were crowded. On the last day for action in the Senate, Feb. 24, an attempt to reconsider was lost, 28 to 30, with a two-thirds vote necessary.

The fight was then taken to the House, where it was proposed to introduce a certified copy of the amendment from the Secretary of State's office. A number of the House members proceeded to kill time by talking on another bill, which they finally killed. They then moved to adjourn, and the last chance for introducing the resolution in the House was destroyed.

In commenting on the Senate's action, the Fargo Courier-News says.

"It was a most extraordinary performance, which the people would like explained. Perhaps the explanation lies in the arrival upon the scene of some able and shrewd individual who, like Sheridan at Winchester, turned a rout into a victory. Indeed, we suspect that to be the explanation, and are almost tempted to name the man who was able to bring the 'upper' house through such spectacular gyrations."

Raymond Robins in a speech last week at the Commons Club in Fargo said: "When the obtaining of a pure milk supply, pure water supply and moral environment for her children is possible only through the influence of the city hall, the wife and mother is sooner or later going after the city hall, and that means the ballot."

WEST VIRGINIA

"Colonel" Ida Craft, of pilgrimage fame, has returned to New York after conducting a suffrage school in West Virginia. Miss Craft reports that Mrs. J. E. Canady, vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of Charleston, requested permission of Governor Hatfield to put the suffrage map in the lobby of the Capitol. He said they might "put up anything they wished," and promised to help the suffragists. The suffrage map now hangs in the Capitol.

COLORADO

Colorado may have a woman juvenile court judge. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature at the request of Judge Ben Lindsey, to make Mrs. F. Gregory "associate judge" of the court. Mrs. Gregory now assists Judge Lindsey in the trial of cases, and advises him, but she is not legally authorized to render judgments.

INDIANA

Immediately following the Mississippi Valley Conference, on March 10, the fourth annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League will be held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

The welcome will be given by Dr. Amelia R. Keller, president of the League. Reports will then be given by officers and committees, and district chairmen. A discussion of League interests will be held in the afternoon.

NEW JERSEY

An important conference of suffrage workers took place in Trenton on Feb. 26. It was held in the splendid new headquarters of the Trenton Suffrage Campaign Committee near the State Capitol, which every legislator has to pass several times a day. The conference followed the regular monthly Board Meeting of the New Jersey W. S. A., and women from Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Union, Somerset, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex and Gloucester Counties participated. Among the speakers was Miss Mary Philbrook, Morris County Organizer, the lawyer who conducted the test case a few years ago in regard to women voting in New Jersey under the first constitution. Her subject was, "New Jersey Women and the Laws of the State." Miss Esther G. Ogden, president of the Elizabeth League; Dr. Mary G. Cummins, president of the Paterson League; Mrs. William Armstrong, president of the Trenton League; Miss Florence Leech of Montana, the Association's Field Organizer; Mrs. Robert P. Finley, president of the Merchantville League; Mrs. Ward D. Kerlin, president of the Camden League, and the State president, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, were among the speakers.

Local suffrage headquarters are now being conducted or are about to be opened in Plainfield, East Orange, Elizabeth, Boonton, Jersey City, Camden, Trenton, Atlantic City, New Brunswick, Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Newton and elsewhere.

Salem County suffragists gave Miss Florence Leech a reception at Woodstown Monday as a beginning of her week's campaign in that county.

MARYLAND

A trip in a prairie schooner is being planned by Miss L. C. Trax, chairman of the County Campaign Committee of the Just Government League. "The caravan trip seems to have gripped the imagination of our suffragists," says Miss Trax. "The emotions of people are stronger than their logic. The schooner, the sleeping tent, the camp fire and the great outdoors make a charming picture. Add to this the zest of spreading suffrage propaganda in hitherto untouched communities, and the appeal of this journey is irresistible."

PENNSYLVANIA

The suffrage resolution was reported favorably by the Judiciary General Committee of the Senate on March 2. Senator Augustus F. Daix, Jr., of Philadelphia, who was reported last week to have blocked the progress of the bill by insisting upon a hearing for it, had the privilege of presenting the committee's favorable report to the Senate. From this action on his part, which was entirely voluntary, it may be inferred that all idea of holding a hearing upon the bill has been abandoned. It will come up for first reading next Monday night and may be presented for final passage that same week.

The chaplain of the House opened the session, at which the amendment was to come up for final passage, with a prayer for the success of the measure. Fearful that the Senate chaplain would do likewise, the irate anti-suffragists recently called upon him and asked him not to do so.

Philadelphia suffragists have decided to hold a parade as their part of the nation-wide suffrage demonstration which will be held on Saturday, May 1. A committee known as the "Woman Suffrage Parade Committee of Philadelphia," has been appointed to take charge of the pageant, with headquarters at 1723 Chestnut St. Mrs. George A. Piersol is chairman of this committee, which represents the following societies: The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, the Woman Suffrage Society of the County of Philadelphia, the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania College Equal Suffrage League, Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and Pennsylvania Limited Equal Suffrage League.

The Keystone State Bazaar last week at the New Century Club in Philadelphia was highly successful, and it is expected that the receipts will make a comfortable addition to the $35,000 already collected of the $50,000 campaign fund.

Success of the bazaar was assured by the attention to detail. Nothing had been neglected. From the dainty luncheons under the supervision of Mrs. Helen V. Granlees, to the exhibit of garden tools and products, fragrant roses and juicy apples, the attractive booths, decorated in the yellow and white suffrage colors, successfully pleaded with the visitors to purchase for the cause. Nor did their pleas fall upon deaf ears. The stands were constantly patronized. Lectures on farming were given at the "farm and garden booth" of the Equal Franchise Society.

The formal closing was celebrated by the Plays and Players Club presenting two suffrage plays by Harold Goddard, of Swarthmore, and Bernard Shaw's "How She Lied to Her Husband."

NEW YORK

At Miner's Bronx Theatre suffragists spoke last week at the afternoon and evening performances between the vaudeville numbers, and what is more, the Woman Suffrage Party was paid for it. The theatre was beautifully decorated in yellow and the suffrage box was draped with the flag. Prominent politicians, among them the District Attorney and the Attorney General of the Bronx, introduced the suffrage speakers. The night that Dr. Katherine Davis spoke, the theatre was darkened and the spotlight was thrown on her, and the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner" when she entered the suffrage box. The program announced, "Vote 'Yes' on Woman Suffrage in November, 1915. Read the names of the ladies who will speak, and the honorable gentlemen who will introduce them. Special features by the Women Suffrage Party of the Bronx."

Poster artists are invited by the Empire State Campaign Committee to compete for a Woman Suffrage Campaign poster, which is to appear on many billboards of New York City and State in the coming months. Three hundred billboard spaces have already been obtained by Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the committee's press council. The prize is $50 for the best available design. Judges will be John Sloan, May Wilson Preston, and Luis Mora. Contributions should be sent on or before March 20 to Miss Rose Young, Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A "Made in Syracuse" Dinner was the way the Syracuse Political Equality Club celebrated Washington's Birthday. Practically all the food had been prepared and most of it donated by Syracuse concerns.

The Political Equality Association holds a meeting at its headquarters, 15 East 41st St., every Monday evening, to which the public is invited.

The lunch room opened by the Woman Suffrage Party on Wall St. is so popular that it has been impossible to take care of all of the would-be lunchers. Every day there is a long line waiting, and even the street outside gets blocked.

The opening of an annex across the hall is considered the likely solution of the problem. Because of the daily onrush of lunchers, the suffrage speeches have had to be discontinued.

Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, chairman of the Women's Political Union's Ball Committee, thinks that $4,000 will be the net proceeds of the ball. The programs of the ball included 165 "ads," which proves that women as advertising solicitors are a success.

Rose Weiss writes that The Women's Journal stated the case too broadly when it said that according to New York law the husband is entitled by courtesy to the use for life of the whole of the property. The passage of acts allowing married women to sell and devise their lands makes the husband's right merely a status, she says, and practically abrogates courtesy in New York.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Argus-Leader, Pierre Dakotan and other anti-suffrage papers have been protesting because the House of Representatives is in favor of passing legislation for equal suffrage. They have insisted that in view of the adverse majority last fall, the legislature should not act on the question.

The Deadwood Telegram in answering this says: "Now it should be remembered that the vote against full suffrage was not very decisive. A change of seven or eight per cent. of the vote would have carried it.

"And as to 'properly representing the people,' the Argus-Leader and the Dakotan are not making any comments on the votes of the Black Hills representatives. Though every county in the Black Hills gave a majority for full equal suffrage in the recent election, every representative in both houses from the Black Hills who voted at all voted against the bill granting partial suffrage.

"Is it any worse for the representatives in the East part of the State to vote for such a measure than it is for the representatives from the Hills to vote against it in the face of a favorable majority in every Black Hills county for full suffrage?"

DELAWARE

The people of Delaware are expressing their opinion on suffrage to the members of the Legislature. One of the members of the Senate was asked a few days ago if he was giving any thought to woman suffrage. "Well," he replied, "I guess I am. I've got about a desk full of letters asking me to vote for it, so I guess I've got to think about it."

On Sunday afternoon, March 7, a suffrage mass meeting will be held in the Garrick Theatre, Wilmington. Representative William Kent, of California, and Mrs. Donald Hooker, of Baltimore, will be the speakers.

TENNESSEE

The following have been appointed a committee from the Nashville Equal Suffrage League to solicit funds for the work-room project now on foot for the benefit of the unemployed working women of the city: Mesdames Humphrey Timothy, A. M. Mitchell, Hosea Dean, W. H. Webb, George Dallas, T. G. Settle, Mozell Cisco and Misses Mary Lipe, Agnes Kuhn, Mary Fite Turley, Alice G. Smith and Helen Chappell.

RHODE ISLAND

Among those advocating the passage of the presidential suffrage bill are Governor Beeckman, Senator Wilbour, president of the Senate; Congressman O'Shaughnessy, former Governor Garvin, Mayor Gainer of Providence, Senator Burdick and Representative Jennings, the Republican floor leaders.

The Providence Sunday Tribune gave a page last Sunday to the support of the suffrage bill.

The Women's Political Union of New York has withdrawn from the National, on the ground that it wants to put all its money into the State campaign, and that it disapproves of the proposed Shafroth-Palmer amendment in Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts W. S. A., annually held in the western part of the State, was held at the Mansion House, Greenfield, last week. The usual reports were given in the morning, and a work conference held in the afternoon, 42 directors and workers being present, with Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the association, presiding. The previous evening was marked by a number of suffrage meetings and demonstrations. Miss Marie B. Ames spoke at the Bijou and Victoria motion picture houses, where literature was given out and pledge cards signed by a large majority of the audiences. "Sign the Pledge Cards" was frequently flashed on the screens and the two theatres assumed the appearances of very animated suffrage meetings.

An unusually interesting suffrage meeting was held in Lowell Thursday evening, where addresses were delivered by former Congressman Samuel L. Powers and Miss Margaret Foley, while Mayor Murphy of Lowell presided.

Miss Mary E. McDowell of Chicago spoke at a meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston Wednesday. The meeting was to raise funds to employ a paid worker.

Much importance is attached to the annual meeting this year of the Boston E. S. A. for G. G., which was held Thursday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. The Boston Association will bear the brunt of much of the campaigning the coming summer, and much valuable information as to campaign methods in other places where equal suffrage has been secured was obtained from the addresses of Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Dr. Dorothea Moore of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Watson-Lister of Melbourne, Australia. Mrs. William Codman Sturgis of Colorado Springs conducted a question box and brought out many interesting facts regarding the actual workings of the ballot in the hands of women in Western States.

A report has come into State Suffrage Headquarters from a pretty trustworthy source, that the liquor interests of Massachusetts have determined to spend $8,000,000 to defeat the suffrage amendment. This should stimulate us all to work harder.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will celebrate Saturday, March 13, as "Flag Dag," to help the unemployed. On that day it is planned to sell attractive little American flag pins in all public places in Boston, such as outside the subways, theatres, department stores, railroad stations and on all busy street corners. In these times, when so much is being done, and needs to be done, for the war sufferers, we should not forget the men and women close at hand who are so hard pressed this winter.

About 200 volunteers will be needed to do the selling in relays from 8 to 11, 11 to 2 and 2 to 6 o'clock. Each is asked to bring a neat basket for carrying the flag pins and money, and the association will supply a card with the words "Help the Unemployed." Instructions as to the exact details will be sent in good time to those whose names are given us; also arrangements for the delivery of pins and cards and directions as to selling prices, etc. Send names to Mrs. Walter G. Morey, chairman, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

The Association will hold a "Money Raising Fortnight," from March 8 to 20, inclusive. It is hoped that a large sum will be realized. The Boston Association is to raise pledges by personal solicitation, and also at its big Tremont Theatre meeting on March 14, with Julia C. Lathrop as chief speaker, giving one-third of what is raised to the State Association. Brookline will make its contribution by continuing to pay an organizer for Norfolk County, but will also probably give a special entertainment of some kind during the two weeks. The 10th Norfolk district is to have a special performance of "Your Girl and Mine."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT

Eight different States deserve "honorable mention" this week because of the activity and ingenuity they are showing in their use of the Woman's Journal. We know there are many others whose orders have not come to the writer's attention. The daily mail in the office is so large that she sees only a small part of it. The eight States are Texas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri and West Virginia.

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association has been ordering fifty copies of the Woman's Journal for sale each week. Last week the president, Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, wrote the Journal office as follows:

"The fifty copies of the Journal reached me Friday and were sold in spite of rain at our first public sale of the Journal yesterday. I have just telegraphed for fifty more for next Saturday, and after that I think we can handle one hundred a week. Please supply us with that number regularly until further notice."

The Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh, Pa., asked the Woman's Journal some weeks ago to loan it mounted copies of some of its best illustrations for use in a large exhibit it was undertaking. Twelve were mounted on yellow cardboard and sent to the exhibit. Thinking that they were wanted for only a short time, we then asked the Equal Franchise Federation to ship them to Columbus, Miss., for use on a billboard seven feet square. On shipping the illustrations to Mississippi, Miss M. L. Allen of the E. F. Federation writes to the Woman's Journal:

"I cannot tell you how much they contributed toward the success of our undertaking, and we realize that their removal takes away from headquarters its main attraction. We feel that it is not alone the drawings themselves and the truths they convey that help along our cause so greatly, but the fact that we have the support of the prominent artists and magazine contributors as well. The E. F. Federation wishes me to express our sincere appreciation of your generosity."

The Woman's Journal will loan similar exhibits to any State if the State will pay transportation charges. To associations which wish to own the exhibits a set of six will be furnished for $1, transportation extra; sets of twelve, $2, transportation extra.

The St. Louis Equal Suffrage League is appointing a representative for the Woman's Journal in all of its branches.

Mrs. Helen Guthrie Miller, State president, wrote us some time ago as follows:

"We have three organizers who are going to start work and I should like to have sample copies of the Journal for their use. I believe the personal solicitation at the time of organization of new clubs will bring in some more subscribers and in my new outline of study for the clubs I am using the Journal for constant reference work. The Journal is the very best propaganda we have and I am hoping that every town of 5,000 in the State will have a number of copies."

Mrs. Margaret Shaw Graham of Kentucky makes a short speech in behalf of the Journal whenever possible. At a recent meeting she made an eight-minute speech with the President's consent, and urged interest in the Woman's Journal. She asked subscribers to raise their hands. After explaining the service the paper does to the suffrage cause, she asked everyone present who was not a subscriber to give in a subscription and to help to get others.

When it was found that sufficient funds had been raised to send the Woman's Journal for one year to over fifty papers in New Jersey, one of the State workers decided to write a personal letter to each editor calling his attention to the paper and asking him to use it to help in the campaign. This leads us to urge all suffragists to write a personal letter to introduce every complimentary copy of the Woman's Journal they dispose of. It makes such a difference to the person who receives it. Such a letter removes from the recipient's mind any idea that the paper is being sent by the Woman's Journal as a part of its plan to increase the circulation. The effectiveness of a complimentary copy of the Woman's Journal, we believe, can be almost doubled by such personal attention.

Several of the leading suffragists of Mississippi have made it their business to send the Woman's Journal to all of the college libraries in the State. The suffragists of every State should see that the Journal is in its libraries, public and private, and that it is sent to all its newspapers.

The Suffrage League of Lowell, Mass., has ordered one hundred copies of the Woman's Journal for sale. The league is expecting to engage boys to help sell the papers.

The Literature Committee of Meadville (Pa.) Association ordered two hundred and fifty copies of the last issue of the Journal.

Miss Florence Hoge of West Virginia has excellent success in selling the Woman's Journal. Her weekly orders range from twenty-five to one hundred. She says: "If I can only find some assistants I would like to sell one hundred copies of the Journal each week, and thus make some money for our 1915 campaign States. I think we ought to help New Jersey, particularly."

Agnes E. Ryan.

Plant Your Suffrage Garden Early

Write "Votes for Women" across your State in yellow poppies, snap dragons, calliopsis, calendula, zinnias and yellow chrysanthemums.

Send twenty-five cents to the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, 201 Arcade Building, Harrisburg, Pa., for the official "Suffrage Garden" seed box and complete directions.

GEORGIA

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is planning to speak in Atlanta April 12, in Columbus or Augusta on the 13th and in Savannah on the 14th.

Although the Equal Franchise League of Columus is only a year old, it has a membership of about one hundred and holds weekly meetings which are packed to overflowing. The league has attractive headquarters which are now busy getting names for the large petition to the Legislature. One of the Journal's new workers in Columbus recently sent in ten new yearly subscribers and expects to send more soon.

The Rome Woman Suffrage Association has just established headquarters and club rooms at the Third Avenue Hotel. It has carried on an aggressive publicity and educational campaign. Its meetings are held twice monthly, and once each month a tea, reception, or other social gathering is given. The organization holds frequent public meetings, conducts a column in the Rome Tribune-Herald.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The hearing on the suffrage bill took place last week in Representatives' Hall before the House Committee on Revision of Statutes. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather, the hall was filled to its capacity.

Perhaps the most novel feature was the change of attitude on the part of the antis. Their case, briefly summed up, appeared to be an arraignment of democracy. We, the favored classes, being able to get all we want from those in power, are unwilling to lower ourselves to the level of the ordinary voter, to whom the ballot is the only recourse.

Elwin L. Page of Concord, legislative agent for the suffragists, opened the meeting with a scholarly presentation of the growth of democracy. Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth then introduced the suffrage speakers: Miss Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, president of the State E. S. A.; Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke of Manchester, Mrs. Ben S. Webb of Lisbon, Mrs. Eva S. Blake of Meredith, who spoke for the Grange; Mrs. Frederick T. Lord of Hanover, Mrs. Frank Knox of Manchester, Mrs. Nellie F. Woodward of Nashua, former president of the State Federation and founder of the Nashua League; Senator Elmer E. Woodbury of Woodstock, John B. Burke of Franklin and Rev. Willis J. Sanborn of Laconia.

One interesting fact brought out at the hearing is that of eleven presidents of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, nine were avowed suffragists.

Mrs. Alvertus Dudley of Exeter, head of the anti organization, introduced her speakers: Mrs. F. J. Shepard of Derry, vice-president of the State Federation; Mrs. Will B. Howe of Concord, who read a letter from Mrs. Isabella Corbin Edgell of Newport; Miss H. Warren of Manchester, president of the Manchester Federation; Mrs. George E. Balcom of Nashua, Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, former Federation president; Mrs. Frank W. Emerson of Hampstead, and Mrs. James B. Jackson of Littleton. A letter was also read from Herbert Pond of Keene.

Fifteen minutes of rebuttal were given to Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, Me., who effectively demonstrated the erroneous statements of the antis in regard to temperance in the West. A fitting finale to the whole occasion was the spontaneous uprising of Mrs. Mary E. Hayes of Farmington, a genial, matronly woman, who, though not down on the program, out of the abundance of her heart uttered the faith that was in her for the suffrage side. Mrs. Hayes has a son on the committee, Rep. Eugene B. Hayes, who has every reason to be proud of his mother.

CONNECTICUT

Each town in the State has at least one representative in the lower House and the largest city has no more than two. This fact has made educational work in the small towns of great importance to suffragists. The representatives come to Hartford from these tiny communities knowing little about woman suffrage, and in order to give them opportunities to hear the arguments in favor of votes for women, the State Association has been holding luncheons each week to which all the members of the lower House have been invited. Besides speeches over the luncheon, speakers have also made addresses in an adjoining room, continuous speaking going on for three or four hours. The men have come in increasing numbers to these suffrage lunches, and have shown the greatest interest in the subject. Questions are asked and a real desire to understand the principles and reasons for woman suffrage has been manifested.

At the hearing in 1913 it was impossible for more than a fraction of the people who wished to be present to get admittance to the Chamber of the House where it was held. For the hearings of March 3, this year, the suffragists provided that every representative who wished to hear the speeches should have an opportunity to do so. A duplicate hearing was arranged at the largest hotel nearby, and the speakers repeated their speeches there for the benefit of those who could not get into the Chamber.

The Farmers' Institute at Tiffin, O., recently passed a woman suffrage resolution.

The suffrage cause has just lost a warm friend in Mr. Peter Groden of New York, father of Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz, corresponding secretary of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. For years Mr. Groden wore a little "votes for women" button and made sincere converts of those who sneered. His constant prayer was "that God would let him live long enough for himself and his little right rib' to walk to the polls, as American citizens, together to vote for honest men."

TWD MORE FREE STATES GO DRY

Utah and Idaho Added to Prohibition List by Legislative Action

Two more suffrage States, Idaho and Utah, have just adopted Statewide prohibition by large legislative majorities. The Utah House passed the bill 40 to 5, and the Senate 14 to 3. The vote in the Idaho Senate was 23 to 6.

Both measures are stringent. The Utah bill contains a search and seizure clause and provides fine and imprisonment for second offences, and revocation of doctors' and druggists' licenses for writing or filling illegal prescriptions.

The bill forbids advertising or soliciting for sales of liquor in the State. All preparations which contain more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol are defined as liquors The law is to be effective June 1, 1916.

The Idaho bill makes the manufacture, sale and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors unlawful after Jan. 1, 1916. Governor Alexander has announced that he will sign the measure.

Seven suffrage States have now gone on record against liquor. The others are Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Colorado and Kansas. In Kansas the law was adopted before women could vote.

M. Louis Martin, senator for Department of the Var, will lay before the French Senate next session two measures "for the relief of women who have suffered from the violence of the invaders"; one measure "to temporarily suspend penalties for illegal operations on women"; another "to establish homes for foundlings," both measures to apply to territory occupied by Germans. M. Martin will also incorporate a proposal of M. Maurice Barrès, that children of invaders' violence may be registered as "born of unknown parents."

NEW LITERATURE

"Know your ground and the battle is half won."

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the approaching campaigns will be glad to see our three new pamphlets. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker can afford to be without them.

Worth of a Vote.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 2c.; per 100, 50c.

Suffrage in Utah.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c.; per 100, $2.00.

Massachusetts Laws.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c.; per 100, $1.00.

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Entrance Examinations, June 4.
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To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

R. L. Gaumer Company.
139 Pearl St., Boston.

PEACE MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO

Emergency Conference Meets—Rabbi Wise Holds Lack of Suffrage Responsible

A big emergency peace conference was held in Chicago Feb. 27 and 28, with delegates representing commercial, religious, women's, civic, fraternal, labor and educational organizations present. Jane Addams presided and prominent speakers from all over the country addressed the conference.

One of the features was an address prepared by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

"I hold that the absence of women from the councils of State is partially, if not largely, responsible for the continuance of the plague of war upon earth," he said. "It is incredible that eight or nine nations are engaged in the greatest war that the world has ever known, and not a woman in all these lands has been consulted as to whether war or peace should be, though tens of thousands of men of women born have died, and the last great terrible cost of war in lifelong sorrow and suffering will be by women borne."

A report favorable to woman suffrage was signed by seven out of ten on a Pine Tree State Legislative committee and it is safe to say that the women will not be slow to improve their Maine chance.—Boston Record.

That is a beautiful idea of Pennsylvania suffragists, to make the whole State bloom with yellow flowers. It might well be followed in other States. Send to Pennsylvania for the flower seeds.

Ben B. Lindsey has been chosen Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court six times running, despite the utmost efforts of his enemies. They apparently feel that it is hopeless to try to defeat him by popular vote while the mothers of Denver have the ballot, so they have introduced in the Legislature a bill to abolish the office that he holds. It is said to have the backing of the whole Republican machine.

Suffrage Exchange

Through this department The WOMAN'S JOURNAL and SUFFRAGE NEWS hopes to add the bond of business relation to the mutual interest already existing among suffragists in all parts of America.

YOU MAY HAVE ROOMS TO RENT FOR VISITORS AT THE CALIFORNIA FAIRS, YOU MAY HAVE A NEBRASKA FARM TO SELL OR TRADE, PERHAPS YOU HAVE A NEW ENGLAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUMMER RESORT—IN THIS COLUMN OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS YOU CAN TELL OTHER SUFFRAGISTS ABOUT IT AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

The Rate Is Two Cents a Word a Week with a Minimum of Thirty Cents.

A STREET PIANO or "Hurdy-Gurdy," in good condition for sale. Would be useful in campaign work for parades. BALLEY STEPHENS, 23 Mantborn Road, West Roxbury, Mass.

SECOND HAND BOOKS—"Human Work," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, 70c; "What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr (practically new), $1; "Frances Willard, Her Life and Work," by Ray Strachey, 55c; "Mrs. Radford, Humanist," a suffrage drama by Leando Brown, 35c; "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Rusk, 90c; "The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnstone Christie, 80c; "Woman's Part in Government," by William H. Allen, 85c. All seven books sent—if you are in time—for $4. I have only one copy of most of them. HARRIET PARK, 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

IF ANY SUBSCRIBERS have copies of the Woman's Journal dated in 1870, will they please write the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston street, Boston, stating what issues they have?

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ten acres Colorado irrigated truck farm. Adjoining town of 5000 population, good schools, churches, no saloons. Seventy miles from Denver. K. T. H., 1426 Milwaukee street, Denver, Colo.

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.

YOUR THREE-LETTER MONOGRAM embossed on Crane's Highland Linen note paper delivered by parcel post for 85c a box. Intitial or any two-letter monogram on good grade of correspondence paper for 40c a box. COLORADO STATIONERY CO., 11 Joy street, Boston.

FOR SALE

RIBBON PRINTING DUPLICATING MACHINE for sale. Plenty of type to do a two-page letter. A bargain if taken at once. Price, $25. R. E. A., 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Mass.

--the class of people--

who are now making plans for their next summer's vacation are apt to prove the most desirable tenants or boarders. They are thoughtful people and often arrange for the entire summer—many of them are suffragists, readers of the Woman's Journal. An advertisement in our "SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE" is sure to get their attention. If you tell it in fifteen words the cost is but Thirty Cents, two cents for each additional word. Write your advertisement on the coupon below and mail it so it will reach the Woman's Journal by Monday of the week you wish it to appear.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name. Address.

_____

PLAN A STATE GARDEN

Suffragists Will Make Pennsylvania Bloom With Yellow Flowers

A huge yellow flower garden is what suffragists want to make of Pennsylvania this summer. "From Lake Erie to the Delaware river, the whole State will blossom with the suffrage colors," says an announcement from Harrisburg Headquarters.

It is safe to say that the idea will not stop with Pennsylvania, and it may well prove that yellow will bloom throughout the country this year, and especially in the campaign States.

Behind this picturesque plan is the story of a little woman who wanted to make a big contribution to the cause, and who made it, although she never realized how big it really was.

"I can't do much," she said, when she made her offer to the Pennsylvania Association last December, a few weeks before she died. "I haven't got the money. But I'm going to plant my whole garden with yellow flowers this spring and I'm going to get my neighbors to do the same, so that every one in our little town will see the suffrage colors and know that our campaign is on in earnest."

The Pennsylvania Association has arranged to have boxes of seeds prepared with six different varieties of yellow flowers. These flowers have been selected with a view to having the period of bloom extend from July through November, the intensive part of the campaign. Their symbolic value has also been taken into consideration.

Beginning with "Golden Dawn" (Eschscholtzia), a yellow poppy-like flower that blooms from July until frost, the flowers chosen symbolize "Advance" (Calliopsis), "Persistence" (Calendula), "Conquest" (Antirrhinum), "Victory" (Zinnia), and "Jubilee" (Chrysanthemum).

Many of the leagues have already arranged prize contests for the most beautiful suffrage gardens, and requests for a State-wide floral festival in midsummer have been made.

One of the wealthy suffragists in Pittsburgh, whose residence is set in the center of a plot of ground that covers one entire square, has agreed to cover her grounds with yellow flowers. Another is working out the idea of planting a flower bed in the form of "the suffrage map," devoting that entire portion of it that represents the States where woman have full suffrage to yellow blossoms and covering the rest with plants that do not bloom.

Suffragists who live in apartments have taken up the window-box idea, so that even passing through the congested sections of the cities the eyes will not miss the suffrage color. "Literally," declares the Association, "the whole State is to be made to bloom, and if anyone travels through Pennsylvania this year without knowing that 'votes for women' is a live issue there, it will be because they are either blind or color-blind."

NEW YORK PRESS VALUES SUFFRAGE

Big Papers Get Out Special Editions—Fifty Up-State Give Pages to Cause

The New York press is certainly awake to the value of suffrage news. The Evening Post issued a mammoth suffrage edition, two ten-page sections, last week. The Poughkeepsie Courier recently brought out a special suffrage edition. Puck's suffrage number of Feb. 16 is already famous. More than fifty up-State papers are giving four pages to suffrage in special editions to be issued the third week in March.

Even the New York Times gave six solid pages to suffrage discussion recently as a result of a rabidly anti-suffrage editorial.

Out of the 48 columns of space given to the discussion 36 were pro-suffrage and 12 were anti. Out of 159 letters, 112 were pro and 47 were anti.

LAST LAUGHS

"Did you put fresh water for the goldfish, Mary?"

"No, mum, they ain't drunk up what I gave them yesterday."—Princeton Tiger.

Shopkeeper: "Candles are up in price today, y' know, Mrs. O'Flynn—on account of the war."

Mrs. O'Flynn: "Ooch! Bad cess to them Germans! Why can't they be fightin' be daylight?"

"How did your novel come out?"

"Well," replied the self-confident man, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these trashy best-sellers."—Washington Star.

The little sister was sitting at the table. There were two kinds of meat. When asked what kind she preferred she replied, "Please give me a small piece of both, for fear I'd insult the other."—Chicago Tribune.

Johnny: 'Mother, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?"

Mother: "No, Johnny."

Johnny: "Then, mother, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?"—Christian Register.

A little girl named her kitten "Anti-Suffragette." When her mother asked her why she gave the kitten such an awful name, she replied: "Oh, that's all right. She can change it when she gets her eyes open."

The Irish adjutant's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said, proudly, "is at the head of the Tipperary militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget, cheerfully. "Ain't he got th' foine malicious look?"—Boston American.

"What is your name, little boy?" inquired the kindergartner of her new pupil. "I don't know," said the little boy. "Well, what does your father call you?" "I don't know," still bashfully. "How does your mother call you when the griddle-cakes are done?" "She doesn't call me," beamed the new pupil; "I'm there."—Ladies' Home Journal.

One dish at the Chinese restaurant especially pleased the Englishman, a rich stew of onions, pork, mushrooms, and a dark, tender, well-flavored meat. The Englishman ate heartily. Then he closed his eyes, and lifted his hands, with an air of ecstasy. After this pantomimic compliment to the dish he said, interrogatively: "Quack, quack?" "No, no," said the Chinaman; "bow-wow!"—Tit-bits.

On Eighth avenue there are a number of moving picture shows that cater to colored people exclusively. A white man tried to enter one of them. He was gently but firmly told, "Boss, dis is no place for you. Get a move on now, an' go where you b'long. We is ve'y conclusive."

The baby, scarcely two, was sitting in her high chair at the table, upon which had been placed a large glass of milk and some long crackers. No one had been noticing her when her grandfather suddenly discovered that the milk and crackers had disappeared. "Why, where are the baby's milk and crackers?" he exclaimed. The infant patted her tiny stomach and lisped: "They're down in the basement."—Chicago Tribune.

The late Judge Hubbard, of Genessee, N. Y., once gave a particularly eloquent and forceful Fourth of July oration. Afterwards a local joker stepped up, shook hands with the speaker and asked him:

"Judge, which of your daughters wrote that speech?"

The Judge might have parried, but instead the truthful man answered:

"Oh, Nellie is the author of it!"

Then, seeing the smiles on the faces of the bystanders, he continued, "Nellie is the author of the speech, but as I am the author of Nellie, I claim the speech."—Boston American.

The oldest woman voting at the Chicago primary last week was Mrs. Josephine Grant, 105 years old.

THE LEAN KINE

By Alice Overbey Taylor.

Recently the president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia sent out a pledge card to members reading as follows:

I hereby pledge myself to contribute.....
to the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia.

Payable .....

Name .....

Address .....

Among the returned cards was one filled out as follows:

"I hereby pledge myself to contribute all the time I can spare from my everyday duties and employment to the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Payable as the opportunities are presented."

On the reverse side of the card the following lines were inscribed:

"A man may hae an honest heart,
Though poortith hourly stare him;
A man may tak a neibor's part,
Yet hae nae cash to spare him."

It is needless to say that the value of what was pledged on this card cannot be estimated in money. Unremitting, unselfish service is the secret of the astounding spread of equal suffrage over our country. Suffrage treasuries are invariably lean, while an unseen (?) hand is continually pouring a steady stream of gold into the coffers of the opposition. However, as in Pharaoh's dream the lean kine overcame the fat kine, so are the suffragists, in spite of lean treasuries, overcoming the full-coffered forces of those opposing them. It is the battle of those into whom hath been breathed the breath of life—of the living soul against gold.

DELUGE INFLUENCE WITHOUT EFFECT

Paterson Women Found Out What Counted With Their Board of Aldermen

An amusing illustration of the futility of "influence" with nothing behind it was recently given by the Board of Aldermen in Paterson, N. J. An ordinance having been introduced to separate the dance halls from the saloons, a number of women's clubs and similar organizations worked hard to have it passed. The Y. W. C. A. had a monster mass meeting in the local theatre on the Sunday before the measure was to be voted upon, at which the speakers assured the audience that if they "would deluge the City Hall the next night, the Board of Aldermen would not dare to defeat the ordinance." The slogan of the meeting was, "Give the girl a chance!"

The next night the City Hall was deluged by women, and one of the speakers before the Board of Aldermen carefully pointed out that the mass meeting of the previous day had not been a suffrage meeting, as the papers had erroneously stated; that they did not come as suffragists, demanding votes and direct power, but as women, asking for a living chance for the working girls of the city, and trusting to the protection of the city lawmakers. The ordinance was defeated. Only one man explained his vote, and he said he came from a ward where many people made their livelihood from the saloons, and that as it would not be for the best interests of his constituents, the men who put him where he was, to vote for the ordinance, therefore he believed he was doing his duty as their representative in voting no.

NEVADA GOVERNOR HATED TO DO IT

Tries to Appease New Women Voters After Signing Six Months' Divorce Bill

Governor Boyle of Nevada evidently had a good many qualms in signing the bill to permit divorce after six months' residence. He may well have had. Not only did the women of Nevada protest its passage by the Legislature but the new Civic League protested just as strongly against the governor's signing it.

After finally signing the bill, the governor issued a statement in which he said that he did not believe the "divorce colony" would return and that even if it did, its evil influence would largely be done away with. "Judging from the experience of other communities where women have a voice in public affairs," said the governor, "Nevada has every reason to expect more stringent regulations along moral lines than it has had in the past, and if this expectation is realized the real and alleged affronts to public decency complained of against the old colony are not likely to reoccur, and if they do not there can be no basis for the argument that the six months' law will have in future any serious detrimental effects on public morals.

"It is true that the women of the State had no direct voice in the selection of the Legislature. In order that this new element in our electorate be given an opportunity for an early and positive expression on the subject, I have proposed certain changes in the election laws which will permit an immediate referendum on the whole question. I am convinced of the constitutionality of the personnel of the Legislature that it will invite this review of its official acts by the people."

VERMONT HOUSE TALKS POLL TAX

Bill Ran Into Maze of Amendments and Lost by Small Majority.

Vermont is advancing, when a woman suffrage bill passes one House without debate, and comes so near passing the other that a change of 15 votes in a total of 229 would have carried it. Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall writes to the Woman's Journal that it was not opposition to woman suffrage which defeated the bill, but complications as to the tax qualification required by the Vermont constitution. A majority of the legislators favored votes for women.

After hours of debate the vote finally stood 129 to 100 against the bill. The galleries were filled with suffragists.

"Propositions to amend and to amend the amendments kept the clerks busy and gave the spectators a chance to witness the intricacies of lawmaking," says the Rutland Herald.

Three women deputy food inspectors were recently appointed in Fargo by the health department, to serve without pay.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE "MADE IN U. S. A."

New York Exposition of Products Next Week Will Have Suffrage Booth

As a simon-pure, "made in U. S. A." product, suffrage will be installed in one of the largest booths at the First National "Made in the U. S. A. Exposition" at Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 6 to 13. The Empire State Campaign Committee has taken the booth for the week. Wednesday, March 10, is to be celebrated as Suffrage Day at the Exposition. The building will be decorated from floor to ceiling in suffrage colors. A huge suffrage flag will fly from the outer ramparts. Banners, pennants and streamers will wave Votes for Women at all comers. Inside and outside of the Palace sympathizers with the cause will be labeled with a suffrage tag.

During the entire week two voting machines will be kept at the suffrage booth and a straw ballot will be taken to register pro and anti conviction. One of the machines will be for men and one for women.